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Poetry.

From the Boston Post.

WHEN I AM OLD.

BY CAROLINE A. BRIDGE.

When I am old—and oh, how soon
I'll lose my sweet morning light to noon,
No noon's broad, fervid, earnest light
Shrouded in the solemn night;
I'll like a story well-told,
I'll seem my life—when I am old.

When I am old—this breezy earth
I'll lose for me its voice of mirth;
No streams will have an under-tone
If sadness, not by right their own;
And spring's sweet power in vain unfold
In rosy charms—when I am old.

When I am old, I shall not care
To deck with flowers my faded hair;
I'll be no vain desire to shine,
No rich and costly dress to don;
Bright jewels and the brightest gold
Will charm me naught—when I am old.

When I am old—my friends will be
Old and infirm and bowed like me,
Or else their bodies' death-bed
Their spirits dwelling with God—
The old church bell will long have tolled
Above their rest—when I am old.

When I am old—I'd rather bend
Than sadly o'er each faded flower,
Than see them lose the earnest truth
That marks the friendship of our youth;
I'll be so glad to have them old
Or sound to me—when I am old.

When I am old—oh, how it seems
Like the wild lullaby of dreams,
To picture in prophetic rhyme,
That dim, far distant shadowy time,
So distant that it seems o'er bold
Even to say—"When I am old."

When I am old—perhaps ere then,
I shall be missed from haunts of men;
Perhaps my dwelling will be found
Beneath the green and quiet mound;
My name by strange hands enrolled
Among the dead—when I am old.

Ere I am old—that time is now,
For youth sits lightly on my brow;
My limbs are firm, and strong, and free,
Life has a thousand charms for me;
Charms that will long their influence hold
Within my heart—ere I am old.

Ere I am old—oh, let me give
My life to loving work to live!
Then shall I meet with willing heart,
An early summons to depart,
Or find my lengthened days consoled
By God's sweet peace—when I am old.

Agriculture.

GROWING CUCUMBERS.—The following
has been tried and proved by the *Scientific
American*: Take a large barrel or hog-
head; saw it in two in the middle, and
bury each half in the ground, with the top.
Then take a small keg, and bore a hole in
the bottom; place the keg in the barrel,
the top even with the ground, and fill in
the barrel around the keg with rich earth,
suitable for the growth of cucumbers.—
Plant your seeds midway between the
keg, and make a kind of arbor, a foot or
two high, for vines to run on. When the
ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg
in the evening—it will pass out at the bot-
tom of the keg into the barrel, and rise up
to the roots of the vines, and keep them
moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated
in this way, will grow to a great size, as
they are made independent both of drought
and wet weather. In wet weather the bar-
rel can be covered, and in dry the ground
can be kept moist by pouring water in the
keg.

MELONS. (encurbitaceae generally).—
While we would not like to rely exclusively
on guano for the production of these fruits,
yet we have found the use of it in part to
be of great advantage. Where the louse
is designed to be made, remove the loose
earth down to the subsoil, uncovers the
space about 18 inches in diameter. Then
sprinkle guano on the naked places at the
rate of a pound to six or eight hills. Chop
it in with the subsoil, and draw the earth
back so as to form the hill; then work a
little fine manure in the hill. The latter
offices to give the young plants a good
start; the roots soon penetrate to the
guano, and a vigorous growth always en-
sues. We have tried guano at various
depths. If too near the surface, the vines
will spread out luxuriantly, but they are
unable to burn, from the caustic effects
of the manure. If placed too deep, the roots
are some time in reaching it, and the fruit
will be later in coming to maturity.

Selected Tale.

From Chamber's Journal.

ON A DELICATE SUBJECT.

A great deal has been sung and said by
various writers upon the marriage-cere-
monies of different nations; and very in-
teresting and amusing, too, are some of the
minor details which take place among semi-
civilized people upon the important occa-
sion of the solemnization of the bond of
union between the sexes which lays the
foundation of a new household. But we
are not aware that any very practical, and
therefore reliable writer, has ever favored
the world with the means of arriving at a
distinct idea of the process by which that
perfect agreement is established between the
parties most interested, which, in a
country like our own, at least, must be
established by some means or other before
the marriage takes place. We never hear
the banns "put up," as it is called, in the
parish church, or listen to the merry peal
of the marriage-morning bells, without
wondering, in our secret heart, how the
delicate but tremulously decisive contract
between the bachelor and spinster were de-
finitely settled before such demonstrations
were thought of. We know, of course, that
the writers of romances and love-stories of
all descriptions, settle the business easily
enough; but theirs is nothing better than a
sort of guess-work, when it is not some-
times worse—a mere stereotyped formula
established for the general convenience of
scribblers.

Everybody knows how Coleridge's mis-
tress won his Genevieve, and how Long-
fellow's hero in Hyperion endeavored to
achieve similar success by similar means,
and yet made a lamentable failure of it.—
But the world is not peopled exclusively by
poets and poetesses; and therefore the
method of "popping the question," covertly
recommended by the authors above named,
however excellent in its proper place, can
have accomplished but little towards filling
the parish register. Honest John Dimple
and Polly Gubbs, who signed the conjugal
record with his and her X, may be sure
did not go such a roundabout way in order
to bring the affair to a crisis; and we
question whether among what are called
the respectable classes, that species of poet-
ical circumlocution is much more in
vogue.

The whole business, however, lies in-
volved in mystery, which we, being only a
bachelor—and that neither of arts nor of
hearts—must confess our inability to fath-
om; still, we can do something towards
the general enlightenment by the report of
one or two individual cases not to be found
in the books, but which have come within
our knowledge, and which may serve to
show how the affair is really managed
among certain plain folks, with plain un-
derstandings, who, having a difficulty to
surmount, bring to the task such courage
as they may chance to possess.

Gideon Robins was a farm laborer in a
west country town of small note where the
labors of the inhabitants were divided be-
tween the cultivation of the land and the
weaving of a particular kind of cloth for
the London market. Gideon could either
plough a field, reap a crop of corn, shear a
sheep, or weave cloth at the loom, and,
besides all this, bore an excellent charac-
ter for industry and sobriety. He was a
man of fewest words in the whole parish,
and indeed opened his mouth so seldom,
that had all his utterances been reported
verbatim by a penny-a-liner, and paid for
at the establishment rate, it is very certain
they would not have provided that worthy
with shoe-leather. The man was not mere-
ly modest, but bashful beyond all recorded
precedent—shrinking from the sound of
his own voice as though it were something
oppressively terrible.

Dumb Gideon, however, as he was called,
was not proof against the shafts of Cupid
and, as fate would have it, fell in love with
the only daughter of Tom Spinner. The
girl was a plump, well-favored lass, who
wrought in her father's fields and dairy by
day, and wove at the loom in the evenings,
and, like Gideon himself, had a talent
though by no means so striking a
one, for taciturnity. Gideon betrayed his
first rising regard for the damsel by silently
but suddenly seizing her pail of milk as it
stood frothing with Brindle's creamy trea-
sure, and lugging it off, together with the
milking stool, to her father's cottage. As
this freedom was not resented, he redoubled
his attentions, and was ever at hand
when his strong arm could be of service to
the maiden.

Dame Spinner having a respect for the
young man's character invited him on one
occasion into the house, and from that time
forth Gideon spent his evenings in the
cottage, and took his seat in the ingle-nook
where he remained for hours, as dumb and
almost as motionless as the fitch of bacon
which dangled above his head, rarely find-
ing courage to speak ten words, and some-
times not speaking at all during the whole
evening. He sat feasting his eyes upon
Polly as she plied the shuttle, and his par-

was to attend to the wants of the fire as it
crackled on the hearth in front of him. On
Sundays and holidays he was seen at all times
evidences of the truest devotion. Still he
never spoke a word, either to her or her
parents, on the subject nearest to his heart.
This silent homage went on for years. In
the estimation of all the neighborhood, the
pair were booked man and wife; and as
there was no impediment to their union,
people wondered why it had not come off
long ago.

Whether any kind and considerate soul
gave Gideon a hint to take courage and
speak up, we cannot pretend to say, but it
is certain that at length he found resolution
to pop the question. The grand event took
place in the following way, and as we were
indebted for the account of it from the mother
of the bride, we cannot be mistaken on the
subject:—Gideon came into the cottage on
Christmas eve, a little flushed, from his mas-
ter's house, by a merry Christmas from the
whole family.—

Dame Spinner saw an unusually manly
expression on his countenance, and half-
expected what was going to happen.—
Father, mother and daughter were assem-
bled around the fire, having laid aside
their work to enjoy a few hours' holiday
over a cup of elder-wine. Gideon took his
seat in the chimney corner, and sat quietly
for a few minutes with a signifi-
cant smile upon his countenance; then he
rose suddenly to his full height, and with
his head half-way up the chimney, little
more than his corduroy continuities
being visible to the company, delivered
himself deliberately of the following mys-
terious declaration:—

"If somebody loved somebody as well
as somebody loves somebody, somebody
would have somebody." It is most proba-
ble that a declaration of love was never
made in such a form before. Gideon re-
mained as mute as a statue, his head con-
cealed in the chimney for some minutes
after the prodigious effort he had made.
When, at length, in compliance with the
request of the damsel's mother, he brought
his broad face into the light, it was the
color of a live coal, and was turned in any
direction but towards her who was the
cause of his confusion. But the ice was
broken; the necessary preliminaries were
soon after settled; and on the ensuing
Easter Sunday the marriage-knot was tied
which made Gideon Robins and Polly Spin-
ner one flesh. Neither of them, so far as
we have heard, ever regretted the step;
and it is our firm conviction that, if Gideon
could be prevailed upon to utter so many
words, which is not likely, he would de-
clare it was the best job he ever did in his
life.

We were once intimate with a gentle-
man, who, after fifteen years of active and
careless exertions in business, having
realized a competent fortune, built himself
a house on a delightful site overlooking an
arm of the sea, and sat down to enjoy the
fruits of his labors. Though surrounded
with books and works of art, and the finest
scenery, he yet found something wanting.
A friend suggested that his mansion could
not be complete without a mistress.

"You mean a wife?" said he. "I
never thought of that. 'I'll see about it.'"
The next day he set off for Manchester, and
upon his arrival knocked at the door of a
merchant with whom he had often done
business. He was shown into the library.

"Master is not at home," said the foot-
man; "but he will return to dinner."
"I do not want your master," said our
friend; "be so good as to send the house-
keeper to me." The young woman obeyed
the summons in a few moments.

"Mary," said he, "they tell me I want
a wife, and I think I do. You are the only
woman I know of that I should like to
have. I have known you a good many
years, and you know me well enough;
and if you have no objection, we will be
married to-morrow. What do you say?"
Mary might have suspected another man
acting thus to be out of his mind, but
knowing the habits of the speaker, she
merely replied that she would prefer having
some time to think the matter over.

"I'll give you a week," said he: "by
that time you must make up your mind, as
I want the affair settled, now I have taken
it in hand. Be a good girl, and consent,
and I'll make you a good husband." On
that day week he took her with him back
to his new house as his wife, and never
from that day to this found cause to repent
his choice, which perhaps was not so un-
premeditated as, from the suddenness of
the event, we might suppose.

Among civilized nations, it is almost
the universal rule, that all advances to-
wards matrimony are to be made solely by
the male. It would be thought a violation
of modesty for the lady in any case—unless,
perhaps, she were a royal personage—to
manifest any evidence of partiality towards
a gentleman who had not first given
decided tokens of his admiration. There
is no very philosophical ground for this
rigid rule that we are aware of, either in
nature or reason; and we are not justified
in condemning those who choose to break
through it—it being a custom perfectly

conventional, and really of no moral im-
portance whatever. Among the natives of
Paraguay, such a one-sided reciprocity is
utterly unknown. There both male and
female are at liberty to declare their pref-
erence for one another, without either of
them incurring the slightest obloquy. All
a natural modesty requires, is the occa-
sional intervention of a third party, who
shall act for the lady the part which a
gentleman is supposed to be courageous
enough to act for himself. When a lass
of Paraguay is smitten with the charms of
a young Indian warrior, she applies to an
elder of her tribe, or to the missionary of
the station, to procure on her behalf his
consent to the match. If the proposition
is accepted all is well, and the pair is
married. If, on the other hand, it is
declined, it becomes the office of the
unsuccessful mediator to reconcile her to
the disappointment, which is accompanied
generally with no great difficulty, there
having been no pining in secret, no wire-
drawing dallying circumlocutions, no pain-
ful suspense in the transaction of business.

A young artist, who painted tolerable
landscapes, at which he wrought dilsimally
hard for the benefit of the dealers, lodged
on the second floor of a tradesman's house,
in the neighborhood of Oxford street.—
He had a hard struggle to maintain a
respectable appearance, and to save enough
to enable him to make the annual summer
sketching trip, which was indispensable to
furnish him with subjects for his easel.
His landlord, who had a thriving business,
drank himself into delirium tremens, and
died at the age of thirty-five, leaving a
young widow, without imbursements, in
possession of the concern. From causes
we need not specify, the artist, a year after,
fell into difficulties and debt, and of course
into arrears with his rent. Hopeless at
length of extricating himself, and resolving
to retrench, he sent for his landlady, and
laid frankly before her the sad case of his
exchequer, offering either to quit or to
remove to less expensive quarters in the
attic above, and concluded by asking her
advice. The advice she gave him there
and then was, that he should take her to
church and wipe out the debt at the altar.

We know nothing of the precise terms in
which the advice was conveyed, but that was
the sense of it, and in another moment
the astonished artist was of her mind.
The result has been already suggested.
The wedding came off in a month. The
business was advantageously sold; and
with the means at hand of procuring
valuable instructions, and to complete his
studies by travel, the artist in a few years
took high rank in his profession, and has
since realized both independence and
reputation.

A Mother's Influence.

Few men have become truly eminent and
useful, who have not been largely indebted,
for their success, under God, to the influ-
ence of a mother's wise counsel, early im-
parted and repeated with that degree of
unflinching and anxious faithfulness, which
springs from a mother's inextinguishable
love for the child whom she hath borne.
No one can say how much of the real great-
ness of the eminent statesman John Q. Adams,
is to be traced to the early influence
of a mother's counsel and a mother's pray-
er. We take the following statement from
an exchange paper. When Mr. Adams
was in Europe, in 1778, then a mere lad,
his mother, in a letter to him, says:—
Great learning and superior abilities, should
you ever possess them, will be of little val-
ue and of small estimation, unless virtue,
honor, truth, are cherished by you. Ad-
here to the rules and principles early in-
stilled in your mind, and remember that
you are responsible to your God. Dear as
you are to me, I had much rather you
would find a grave in the ocean which you
have crossed, than to see you an immoral,
graceless child."—*Christian Witness.*

Propagation of Fine Roses.

It may not be known to many of our read-
ers, that the fine roses of the China varieties
may be readily propagated by means of
slips. Cut from the well ripened wood
slips three or four inches in length, strip
off a part of the foliage, and insert them in
clean white sand, placed in pots or boxes.
Keep them regularly watered, so that they
may not get too dry, and at regular tem-
perature. They strike root very freely.—
Some practice covering them with a bell
glass, but those of most experience do not
consider this practice necessary. Ladies
may also propagate any of the choice roses
desired, by budding in the same manner
as fruit trees are budded. It adds much to
the beauty of the hardy climbers, to have
the main trunk variegated with branches
of roses, of different shades of coloring.—
We strongly commend the practice to
those who would thus adorn the shrubbery
of the homestead.

BONNETS.—According to the last re-
port of the Paris fashions, bonnets are like-
ly to return to their legitimate uses. They
will hereafter be worn on the head not
hung on the neck. The reports says:—
Bonnets continue to be made very
small, but are thrown back some what less
than during the winter, and sit closer to
the face.

Laws of R. Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PRO-
VIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
AN ACT approving certain propositions of
amendment of the Constitution of this State.
Whereas, certain articles of amendment to the
Constitution of this State, were proposed by the
last General Assembly, by the votes of a major-
ity of all the members elected to each House,
and such propositions have been published, and
read to the electors at their annual town and
ward meetings in April last, as required by the
thirteenth article of the Constitution of this
State, and the same are now presented to this
General Assembly for their action thereon, and
a majority of all the members elected to each
house at said annual meeting being present and
concurring therein.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. The following propositions of
amendment of the constitution of this State,
passed by the last General Assembly, are hereby
declared approved, and for the purpose of pub-
lication and submission to the electors, they shall
be numbered and arranged as follows.

Proposed amendment. Article I. No regu-
larity tax shall hereafter be assessed: nor shall the
payment of such tax nor the performance of mili-
tary duty be required as a qualification for
voting.

Proposed amendment. Article II. Every
person otherwise qualified shall be permitted to
vote, if his name shall be registered in the city or
town where he resides, at least twenty days pre-
vious to the time of his voting.

Proposed amendment. Article III. It shall
not be necessary for the town or ward clerks to
keep and transmit to the General Assembly a
list or register of all persons voting for general
officers; but the General Assembly shall have
power to pass such laws on the subject as they
may deem expedient.

Proposed amendment. Article IV. The Gov-
ernor, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate, shall hereafter exclusively exercise the
pardoning power, except in cases of impeach-
ment, to the same extent as such power is now
exercised by the General Assembly.

Proposed amendment. Article VII. There
shall be one session of the General Assembly
held annually, commencing on the last Tues-
day in May, at Newport, and an adjournment
from the same shall be held annually at Provi-
dence.

Sec. 2. Said propositions shall be submitted
to the electors for their approval or rejection,
at special meetings of the electors to be held on the
first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1854. The
place of the said meetings in the cities of New-
port and Providence, shall be kept open from 10
a. m. till 8 p. m. of that day, and in the several
towns from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State shall cause
the said propositions of amendment to be pub-
lished in the papers publishing the laws of
this State, for four weeks successively next
preceding the day of said meetings of the electors
and the said propositions shall be inserted by the
town or ward clerks in the warrants or notices,
by them to be issued previous to said meetings
of the electors, for the purpose of warning the town
and ward meetings; and said propositions shall
be read by the town and ward clerks to the elec-
tors in the town and ward meetings to be held as
aforesaid.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of State shall cause
fifty thousand of each of said propositions of
amendment to be printed upon separate ballots, with
the word "yes" upon the one side, and the word
"no" upon the other side, and the same, like
number of each with the word "yes" upon the
one side, and the same, like number of each with
the word "no" upon the other side, shall be dis-
tributed among the town and ward clerks, in
suitable proportions, previous to the day of said meetings of the electors,
and each elector shall place his ballot for or against said propo-
sitions, or as many of them as he may choose to
vote on, in an envelope, and shall place the
envelope containing the same, sealed or unsealed
at his option, into the ballot box in the same
manner that ballots for general officers are now
required to be deposited by law, or each elector
may hand his said ballot to the ward clerk or
moderator at one time, and the same shall be
placed by said ward clerk or moderator separately
into said ballot box. At the close of the polls
on said day of said meetings of the electors, the
several town and ward clerks, and the several mod-
erators and wardens, shall separate and count
said ballots, and seal up the ballots on each propo-
sition in separate packages in open town meet-
ing, and shall return said packages, with lists of
the electors voting at such meetings, to the Sec-
retary of State, before the next January session
of this General Assembly. The Secretary shall
deliver said packages of ballots to the General
Assembly at its January session, when said bal-
lots shall be counted, and such said propo-
sitions as shall be found to have been approved
by three-fifths of the electors of the State, pre-
sent and voting thereon in said town and ward
meetings to be held as aforesaid, shall be declared
to be a part of the Constitution of the State, and
shall be numbered as additional articles there-
in amendment thereof.

Sec. 5. The said propositions shall be voted
upon by the electors separately, and each elector
shall place his ballot for or against said propo-
sitions, or as many of them as he may choose to
vote on, in an envelope, and shall place the
envelope containing the same, sealed or unsealed
at his option, into the ballot box in the same
manner that ballots for general officers are now
required to be deposited by law, or each elector
may hand his said ballot to the ward clerk or
moderator at one time, and the same shall be
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Assembly at its January session, when said bal-
lots shall be counted, and such said propo-
sitions as shall be found to have been approved
by three-fifths of the electors of the State, pre-
sent and voting thereon in said town and ward
meetings to be held as aforesaid, shall be declared
to be a part of the Constitution of the State, and
shall be numbered as additional articles there-
in amendment thereof.

Sec. 6. Said town and ward meetings shall
be conducted, as the lists of voters for the same
shall be corrected and made up, in the same
manner, as now provided by law for the town
and ward meetings for the election of general
officers.

True copy attested.

W. R. WATSON, Sec'y.

The Figure Nine.

A correspondent under the signature of
"Ledger," sends a Cincinnati editor the
following:—

I have just read in your paper what has
often before been published, respecting the
curious properties of the figure nine. One
of these properties is of importance to all
book keepers and accountants to know,
and which I have never seen published. I
accidentally found it out, and the discovery
to me, (though it may have been well
known to others before), has often been of
essential service in settling complicated
accounts. It is this:—

The difference between any transposed
number is always a multiple of 9; for in-
stance, suppose an accountant or book
keeper cannot provide or balance his ac-
counts—there is a difference between his
debits and credits, which he cannot ac-
count for, after careful and repeated ad-
justings. Let him then see if this difference
can be divided by 9, without any remain-
der. If it can, he may be assured that his
error most probably lies in his having
some where transposed figures; that is to
say, he has put down 92 for 29 or 33 for 38,
etc., with any other transposition. The dif-
ference of any such transposition is always
a multiple of 9. The knowledge of this will
at once direct attention to the true source
of error, and save the labor of adding up
often long columns of figures. The differ-
ence between 92 and 29 is 63, or 7 times 9;
between 33 and 38 is 45, or 5 times 9;
and so on between any transposed num-
bers.

2nd. Mr. William Coddington is chosen
Governor for one whole year, or till a
new be chosen.

Mr. John Coggeshall, is chosen assistant
for a whole year, or till a new be chosen.

Mr. Robert Harding is chosen assistant
for a whole year, or till a new be chosen.

Mr. William Balston is chosen assistant
and Treasurer for a whole year, or till a
new be chosen.

Mr. John Porter is chosen assistant for
a whole year, or till a new be chosen.

Wm. Dyre is chosen Secretary for a
whole year, or till a new be chosen.

Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1641.

"1641. The importations of settlers
now ceased. The motive to transportation
to America was over by the change of af-
fairs of England, they who then professed
to give the best account say that in 208
ships which were the whole Number from
the beginning of the colony there arrived
21,200 passengers men woman and children
perhaps about four thousand families since
which more persons have removed out of
New England to other parts of the world
than have come from other parts to it, and
the number of families at this day in the
four governments may be supposed to be
less rather than the natural increase of four
thousand, this sudden stop had a surprising
effect upon the price of cattle, they had
lost the greatest part of what was intended
for the first supply, in the passage from
Europe. As the inhabitants multiplied the
demand for the cattle increased and the
price of a milch cow had kept from 25 to
30£ but fell at once this year to 5 or 6£.
A farmer who could spare but one cow in
a year out of his stock, used to clothe his
family with the price of it at the expense of
the new comers, when this failed they
were put to difficulties." [Hutchinson
history of Massachusetts page 93.]

"The people who came to Rhode Island
were puritans of the highest form had
desired and depended on the assistance of
Mr. Wheelwright, a famous Congregational
Minister afore mentioned, but he chose to
go to Long Island where he continued
some years, in the mean time Mr. John
Clarke who was a man of Letters carried
on a public Worship (as Mr. Brewster did
at Plymouth) at the first coming, till they
procured Mr. Lenthall of Weymouth, who
was admitted a freeman here August 6th
1640, and August 20th, Mr. Lenthall, was
by vote called to keep a public school for
the learning of youth, and for his encour-
agement there was granted to him and his
heirs one hundred acres of land, and four
more for a house lot, it was also voted that
one hundred acres should be laid forth and
appropriated for a school for encourage-
ment of the poorer sort, to train up their
youth in learning and Mr. Robert Lenthall
while he continues to teach school is to
have the benefit thereof." [Calendar page
62 and 93.]

The Court Roll of Freemen with the
officers as they were chosen on the 16th
of March 1641:

Mr. William Coddington, Governor;
Mr. Wm. Brenton, Deputy Governor; Mr.
John Coggeshall, Assistant; Mr. Robert
Harding, Assistant; Mr. Wm. Balston,
Assistant Treasurer; Mr. John Porter,
Assistant Treasurer; Wm. Dyre, Secre-
tary; Mr. Robert Jeffreys, Treasurer; Mr.
Nicholas Easton; Mr. John Clarke; Mr.
Jeremy Clarke; Mr. Samuel Willbore;
Wm. Freeborn; Phillip Sherman; John
Walker; Adam Mott; Mr. Foster; Mr.
Spicer; Mr. Lenthall; Wm. Cowley; Geo.
Gardner; Robert Field; Thos. Clarke;
Joseph Clarke; Robert Stanton; Thos.
Emmons; John Hawkins; Richard Awards;
Thomas Hazard; Jobey Knight; John
Rooke; George Parket; Richard Burden;
John Smith; Thomas Waite; John Peck-
ham; Michael Williamson; Robert Carr;
John Briggs; Mr. Cornell, Constable;
Henry Bishop, Constable; Ralf Cowland;
Wm. Brace; Jeremy Gould; Henry Bull,
Sergeant; Jeffrey Champlin; John An-
thony; John Hicks; James Rogers;
Marmaduke Ward; Capt. Morris; Thos.
Gorton, Sergeant; Mr. William Hutchin-
son; Mr. Sanford; Mr. Samuel Hutchin-
son; Mr. Edward Hutchinson, Senr; Mr.
Edward Hutchinson, Junr; Mr. Savage.

The General Court of Election began
and held at Portsmouth from the 16th of
March to the 19th of the same month
1641:

1st. It was ordered and agreed, before
the Election that an engagement by oath
should be taken of all the officers of this
body now to be elected as likewise for the
time to come, the engagement which the
several officers of the State shall give is
this. "To the Execution of this office I
judge myself bound before God to walk
faithfully and this I profess in the presence
of God."

2nd. Mr. William Coddington is chosen
Governor for one whole year, or till a
new be chosen.

Mr. John Coggeshall, is chosen assistant
for a whole year, or till a new be chosen.

Mr. Robert Harding is chosen assistant
for a whole year, or till a new be chosen.

Mr. William Balston is chosen assistant
and Treasurer for a whole year, or till a
new be chosen.

Mr. John Porter is chosen assistant for
a whole year, or till a new be chosen.

Wm. Dyre is chosen Secretary for a
whole year, or till a new be chosen.

(To be continued.)

From the Church

We were prepared to hear that Congress had taken almost any step in direct opposition to reason and the wants of the people, and yet we find that a surplus of no ordinary degree on the subject of increasing the rates of postage, on all distances under three thousand miles. The bill, it seems, has passed the House, and the support it has there received, coupled with the favorable opinion of the administration, may hurry it through the Senate, and thus it will become a law almost before the extremes of the Country are aware that such a measure has been called up. But if established, no one acquainted with the past can reasonably expect it to work the reform expected by the Post Master General, or be productive of any good to the public; on the contrary, it will induce very many to keep their letters wholly out of the mail bag, and cause them to employ express agents and private carriers; thus setting aside the law and defrauding the department of that which it now receives.

The reason assigned by the wise men who have brought this bill into notice, for pushing forward to unpopular a measure is, that the department does not cover its expenses, that there is a deficit of \$346,445, which must be met by a draft on the Treasury, and that to make it self-sustaining an increase of rates must be adopted. This is the ostensible reason; the real one is deeper, and it will show itself in time, should the Government feel a itching for the purchase or the capture of Cuba, for which work the present surplus of thirty millions may not be deemed sufficient.

When the old rates of postage were in force, the department always complained of a deficit, and of being robbed of its just dues by those who, regardless of the law, persisted in the practice of employing private carriers to transport their letters from point to point. To obviate this evil, the present rates were established; and at once it was seen how greatly the correspondence of the country increased. Those who had sent their letters by express or private hand, turned them into the proper channel; business men wrote to their agents more freely; a general communication was opened among friends and those who never wrote before except of necessity, were found engaged in writing friendly epistles to absent ones all over the country. But it seems that with all the additional letter writing the receipts fall short of the expenditure; and so, for a fourth, we must go back to the old gauge, so that, with the experience of years staring us in the face, could make it yield a handsome surplus every twelvemonth.

If Congress desires to sustain the post office department without drawing on the treasury, are there no means within its reach that will avail without laying a direct tax of seven cents on every letter sent from one town to another? If the franking system was done away with, would it not do much to cut down the half a million that caused so much distress to that body? And what do they say to a proposition for discontinuing the practice of annually printing tens and thousands of copies of public documents that no one is supposed to read, and appropriating the same sum to the department. No less than two hundred thousand dollars will be expended in printing the documents already ordered by the present Congress, and when these same documents are printed, in nine cases out of every ten they are used only as shavings papers, and we have known them to be placed on lumbermen's shelves to be employed as wraps for candy and candles. Much of the printing of Congress amounts to nothing but a bill of expense, and should be done away with, at least before there is resort made to a bill like that under notice, to save the treasury.

But why should the treasury be spared? No country on earth could ever boast of a surplus like that which now fills our coffers; and of what earthly use is it if it is not to benefit the people at large. They own it; it was gathered for them by their agents; and if they want and need a system of cheap postage, it is strange that out of their abundance so accumulated they cannot pay for their gratification, but must needs be taxed for the enjoyment it is impossible now to dispense with. The sum demanded is altogether too small for consideration when we reflect on the advantages of a system of cheap postage; and if the treasury were plucked and it appeared absolutely necessary to advance the rates that the department might pay its way, does it not seem extravagant, nay, absurd, to increase them three hundred and thirty-three per cent, to realize an additional one fifth of the present resources of the Post Master General? Yet such is really the free presented by this bill, and Congress must either anticipate an immense falling off in the amount of matter mailed, or it looks to the department to increase the board, already too unwieldy, to a degree that will warrant any expenditure short of that demanded by the French Spelling Book.

The following Obituary of Rev. J. R. Honyman, who died at Newport July 20th 1850, and was buried in Trinity Church yard, was found among some old papers. When it was written we have no means of ascertaining, but probably at the time of his death.

Obituary.

Here lies the dust of James Honyman, a venerable and ever worthy member, for a faithful minister of nearly fifty years in the Episcopal Church in this town, which by divine influence on his labors hath forth and exceedingly increased, he was of a respectable family in Scotland, and was an excellent scholar, a sound divine and accomplished gentleman, a strenuous avower of the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, yet with the arm of charity embraced all sincere believers in Christ, happy in the native station of life, the duties of which he sustained and discharged in a laudable and exemplary, blessed with a vigorous constitution which made him prominent for the various and extensive duties by a numerous parish until a particular disorder interrupted him in the pulpit, and in two years without impairing his understanding, he died July 20th 1850.

A fellow in St. Louis, guilty of foul crime, who knew that the mob breaking into his house intended to drag him in a suit of tar and feathers, prepared himself for the operation by smearing himself from head to foot with grease, and when the executioners commenced rubbing him down with the tar they were surprised to find that it would not stick—Some one ascertained the cause and suggested that the victim be rolled in ashes first, which was carried into effect and then it was found that the priming served admirably to hold the tar dressing. A ride upon a rail completed the interesting ceremony.

The new and elegant steamer "Western World" left Buffalo on her first voyage to Detroit on Thursday, on which occasion preparations were made to entertain a large number of invited guests, who would have an opportunity of visiting the latter place, returning to Buffalo on the 8th. We are indebted to Com. Starnard for an invitation to be present on the occasion, and regret that we could not avail ourselves of it. Success attend him and his beautiful boat.

Donald McKay, the well known ship builder at East Boston, is about to construct a beautiful yacht of about 90 tons which he intends as a present to the Emperor of Japan.

That is a touch above the fancy brands of flour sent over to Victoria.

We understand that the Fifth Regiment of New York Militia, Col. Bogert, will encamp in this city during the first week in August. The following week, the 10th, the Regatta of the New York Yacht Club will come off in this harbor.

A young man, now confined at Sing Sing for burglary, confesses that he, in company with three others, set fire to Jennings' establishment in New York, the destruction of which was attended with the loss of many lives.

The Washington Monument Committee are out of funds, and they call for farther aid. The shaft has reached an elevation of one hundred and fifty-four feet.

The fourth of July was celebrated in this city in a manner that gave satisfaction to all who were present to participate in the ceremonies of the day. Too little attention of late years has been paid to the observance of the Anniversary of American Independence, but on the present occasion, everything was done that could be desired, and the whole passed off without confusion or accident of any kind.

The day was unusually hot—one of the hottest we have known in Newport for a long time. This prevented the forming of a larger procession; and the host must have been very opposite to the military and Brown in uniform, who all looked well and marched with precision.

On Monday evening the members of Protection Co., with their Band were out on a good part of the night, surrounding the offices of the Company, and their friends. The night was still and clear and the music was enjoyed by many who were drawn from their rest to listen to the unusual notes.

On Tuesday the day was celebrated by a national salute by the Newport Artillery. All the Church bells were also rung at sundown, the moving of the procession, noon and night, and at noon the Revenue Cutter Campbell, fired a salute.

The procession was formed on the Parade by the Chief Marshal and his aids. The Artillery were accompanied by the Brass Band, Aqueduct Co. No. 3, appeared in uniform with music, and Protection Co. No. 2 also in uniform, with the Foshoro Brass Band, followed by Hercules No. 7.

The most attractive feature of the Procession was a Car filled with beautiful young girls, representing the States of the Union. Their appearance was very pleasing, and as it passed, the satisfaction it gave the spectators was very apparent.

At the Church the Voluntary by Mr. J. L. Norton, was in excellent taste, well timed and approved; and the music by the choir and the bands was also well received. The prayer by Dr. Crocker, was a earnest and direct appeal, and an utterance of thankful praise and homage.

The Oration, by Hon. J. PARSONS HALL, was received with warm and hearty applause, and when, in the course of his remarks the pallant deeds of PEACE, WAR, P.W. Stevens, Sherman, Vose, Flanders, and his officers—the survivors of the Battle of Lake Erie were present—were admirably portrayed, the burst of enthusiasm told how deeply the audience were moved by the rehearsal. Their applause rang out clear and full, and the same mark of approbation greeted Wm. M. ROMAN, Esq., as he arose to deliver a Poem prepared for the occasion—a successful one, and one that was often interrupted by those who were glad of an opportunity to express their high admiration of his talents. As a speaker Mr. Roman is graceful, clear and distinct in his enunciation, and his style is elegant and well adapted to a public address. The audience gave him their undivided attention, and their pleasure in listening to him was heightened by the reflection that the speaker was one of the many Newport men sent forth into the world, and who, though forced to seek their fortune amid more stirring scenes, retain a warm and ardent attachment for their native place. Many such as Rhode Island and may be proud of them.

The ceremony over at the Church, the procession was again formed and marched to the Parade, where it was dismissed.

By invitation, Engine Companies 5 and 7 partook of an excellent Dinner at the residence of F. Roman NEWTON. The two Co's. paraded during the afternoon.

At eight o'clock in the evening the exhibition of fire works took place on the common, at the head of Broad street. The night was clear, but not too light to show the rockets to advantage; there was no dampness in the atmosphere, and all the works worked to a charm, much to the gratification of the crowds and the Committee of Arrangements.

The fireworks over, the members of Protection Company with their invited guests, met at the Ocean House, where they gave a complimentary Supper to their Foreman, Wm. NEWTON, Esq., who, unfortunately, owing to the heat and fatigue of the day, was not able to be present. The supper over, a beautiful Silver Goblet was presented by Mr. TOWN, CONNELLAN, in behalf of the Company, to HENRY TINKLER, Esq., their late Foreman. The goblet was very rich and the devices engraved upon it were in good taste. We were not present, but learn that the supper was most excellent and the speeches made on the occasion were spirited and to the point.

We have received from Mr. A. H. Jocelyn, Electrotypist, 60 Fulton street N. Y., of the engraving house of Whitney, Jocelyn and Austin, a beautiful book of Electrotypes, all of which are new and many of them elegant specimens of the art, and we recommended to all who would have either engraving or Electrotyping executed in a masterly manner, to apply as above. For specimens of engraving see the "Newport Illustrated," which we are an ancient land.

Electrotyping is comparatively a new process, and as such it is but little understood except by those who have witnessed the operation. It is generally supposed that a copper plate is given to type cast in the ordinary way. This is not so, a form set up and corrected, is handed over to the moulder who takes an impression of it in wax, prepared for the purpose, in a powerful press. The finest lines of an engraving are thus perfectly reproduced. The mould is then dusted with plumbago, as the copper in solution will only adhere to a metallic surface.

The mould prepared in the afternoon is placed in a strong solution of copper, and in close proximity to a heavy sheet of the same, both of which are connected with wires to a battery. The copper held in solution (this set up is constantly going on) adheres to the mould filling up and gradually coating the whole surface, and the next morning on taking it out, it is found to have a body of copper upon it of sufficient thickness for all practical purposes. The plate is removed from the wax; it is then very light and thin and requires to be handled with care. The next process is to tack it with type metal, which is done by heating the plate to a moderate degree and pouring the molten metal over the back of it, adding to it by degrees until the whole is at least a quarter of an inch in thickness; then it is removed to another room, where a workman runs it through a graduated press, shaving off the type metal on the back until it is brought to a proper height.

After this the edges are trimmed off by a circular saw and plane, the plate is handed over to the finisher who examines every part of the face minutely and gives it the last polish.

The advantages of this process are very great; the copper will wear much longer than the ordinary type metal, a finer and sharper edge can be obtained, and in cuts, it is particularly desirable, as it does not shrink like the ordinary stereotype, and the impressions are almost as clear and soft as those from copper plate.

The highest price that Wheat has attained in Albany during the last sixty years, was in 1812, 1817 and 1827, in each of which years it commanded two dollars and a quarter a bushel. The lowest price in 1821, 1826 and 1842, in the former it was seventy-five cents, and in the latter, eighty-seven cents. The average price has been for the past sixty years one dollar and forty cents a bushel, though until this year it has not reached that sum since 1839.

We glean these facts from a table published in the Buffalo Democrat, taken from the record of the Van Nesselcar Manor estate.

CITY COUNCIL.

NEWPORT, July 5, 1854.

Board of Aldermen—Present, His Honor, Mayor, and Messrs. Aldermen, Hunter, Stevens, Liebowitz, May and Weaver.

Report No. 2, Com. on Finance, read, received and ordered to be printed as recommended, and City Treasurer's book received and approved.

The committee on City Property reported that they had leased land at the Beach to Robert Stephenson; the Marsh at Beach in Class, and the lot on the corner of the City Hall to Wm. J. Drifway; on Williams' Wharf to J. D. Williams. Report received.

Resolution to purchase or procure a copy of Public Laws for each Board. Passed.

Resolved, That the sum of \$1000 in addition to what has been appropriated for the same is hereby appropriated for the Public Schools out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Referred to Finance Com.

Resolution ordering the Quarantine Regulations of August 30, 1853 to be revised, and the same to be published in the Mercury, Daily News, and Advertiser.

The Board then joined in conference.

On again assembling the compensation of each officer and sentinel was fixed at \$1.37 per day.

Resolution to refer back to Com. on Printing, with instructions to ascertain the price for publishing the City Ordinances and Advertisements in the Mercury, Daily News, and Advertiser, and to leave the City Police to wear a badge and Aldermen Highland appointed on part of this Board to procure the same.

Adj. to Tuesday next 8 P. M.

In Conference—His Honor the Mayor presiding. The following officers were appointed:

Port Physician—Henry W. Tuckey. Health Officer—Nathaniel H. Langley. The two Boards then separated.

Common Council met at the time appointed—The following officers were present: Mayor, J. Stevens, P.W. Stevens, Sherman, Vose, Flanders, and Aldermen in attendance.

The report of the Joint Committee on Highways was taken up, and after being considered, it was ordered to be printed, and the City Police to wear a badge and Aldermen Highland appointed on part of this Board to procure the same.

Petition of F. Lawton for privilege to erect dog steps. Read and referred to Committee on Highways, they to have power to grant the prayer of the petitioner if they deem it expedient.

Report of Committee in relation to City Property. Concurred in.

An invitation was received to unite in City Council and accepted.

On again coming to order the following business was transacted:

Report of the Committee on Finance, read, received, and referred to Joint Committee on Finance.

Resolution relating to the State of the State, Concurred in with an amendment.

Resolution appointing William Hest Health Officer. Concurred in with amendment.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEWPORT, July 5, 1854.

The Royal mail steamship America, Capt. Long, from Liverpool 24th ult., arrived at Boston Wednesday morning.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, 21st, at 7 A. M.

The war news is of the greatest importance.

LYONS.—It is telegraphed that at the conference at Teschin, it was decided that Prussia would not formally declare war on Russia, but would place a portion of the Prussian army under the orders of the Emperor of Austria.

Saturday, June 24.—General Dumeny has succeeded to the command of the Russian forces, in consequence of the wounds received by the general lately in command.

General Liders had his jaw carried away by a cannon shot.

THE BALTIC.—The reports of the English loss at Kanla Kalery are confirmed. On the 21st, all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt.

A telegraphic despatch from Stettin says the fleet of forty vessels has been signalled from the western end of the island of Cronstadt.

By the peninsula mails it is said that Russian agents were trying to infuse some new spirit into the Mughite party.

The vine crops of Madeira had been almost universally blighted.

THE WAR.—The siege of Silistria has been raised. The Russians were defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. Order of events is as follows:

Siege operations were commenced on the 17th of May, and from then to June 15th the attack and defence were carried on incessantly and with equal bravery on both sides: repeated storming parties were directed against the intrenchments; mines and counter mines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to the besiegers, and friends weeping and waiting for those whom death snatched away.

On the first morning of the accident last evening thousands congregated about the depot to hear the result and as the particulars came in the most dreadful shrieks and cries rent the air.

The railroad company are greatly censured as the accident was no doubt caused by carelessness. The inquest is still pending.

THE SUGAR MANUFACTURE OF FRANCE.—France is the largest producer of best sugar in the world. A favorable soil and climate, and a rural and industrious population, contribute to the successful prosecution of the beet sugar manufacture.

This manufacture originated during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte. His continental system raised colonial produce to an almost fabulous price. The high rate of sugars induced many to look around for the means of producing sugars at home, and an impetus was given the search by the offer of a magnificent premium by the emperor to the successful discoverer of a permanent home source of supply.

Of all the plants tried, the beet proved the most promising, but 40 years elapsed before the manufacture of beet sugar was enabled to compete successfully with colonial sugars. From France the culture spread through Belgium, Germany, and for into the interior of Russia, and now there is produced of this kind of sugar on the continent of Europe three hundred and sixty millions of pounds, nearly one-half of which is France, in three hundred and thirty-four manufactures.

In the vicinity of Lille the average yield of the sugar beet is sixteen tons to the acre; and at Valenciennes, nineteen tons. In some localities twenty-five tons are produced.

A GEOLOGICAL PECULIARITY.—An Ohio paper says that beneath the town of Bryan, in Williams County, Ohio, there is a subterranean lake, at a depth of from forty to fifty feet, from which the inhabitants for miles around procure their water. The wells are bored with augers until the workmen arrive at a bed of solid blue clay two or three feet in thickness; this clay is penetrated by means of a drill, whereupon the water immediately rushes upward through the aperture and forms a fountain with a stream one or two inches in circumference, rising to a height of from eight to fifteen feet above the surface of the ground. Generally, for several days after the water begins to flow, large quantities of fine white sand are ejected, but the stream finally becomes entirely pure.

No season or change of weather has any effect upon these fountains, and their source is inexhaustible. Some of the larger of them frequently throw little fishes forth from the depths below into the unaccustomed light of day.

HORRID AFFAIR IN TENNESSEE.—A letter from Danbridge, Tenn., to the Knoxville Register, dated June 21st, says:

On last Wednesday night, whilst Elijah Moore, his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Lott, were at home, a servant stole quietly into the room in which they were sleeping, and murdered Moore with an axe.

The murderer then violated the person of Miss Lott, the sister of Mrs. Moore. The murderer was apprehended and tied to a tree, in sight of his murdered master's house, a large pile of pitch pine was built around him, and then set on fire and burned to ashes, in the presence of 1200 or 1400 persons who did not leave the spot until he was completely reduced to ashes.

COUNT NESSELRODE HESSED.—A private letter from a Russian lady of high rank at St. Petersburg, states that Count Nesselrode had been recently insulted by the people of that capital, on passing through the street in his carriage; he was hissed, hooted and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend.

He was accused by the people of being the cause of the war—not having taken sufficient care to provide against its casualties, and of having shown indifference and negligence; but whatever be the cause, the symptoms of popular indignation were not to be mistaken.

At Brighton the cattle train brought down several cars loaded with fat hogs—The animals suffered so much from the extreme heat that seventy-five of the number died almost immediately after they touched the ground. The loss to their owners is estimated at \$2000.

Col. Gates, in view of the severe censure cast upon his official conduct in relation to the appalling disaster to the steamship San Francisco, has asked for a court martial in the case, believing that a full investigation will result in his acquittal.

A writer from middle Illinois says that the prospect for a heavy crop of grain never was finer in that region than the present season.

Johnson says that the greatest magicians of the age are the paper makers. They transform the beggar's rags into sheets for editors to lie on.

An over issue of stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars has come to light in the affairs of the New York and New Haven Railroad.

Activity continues in fortifying Swedish ports.

GREECE. Advice from Missolonghi, June 11, says the insurrection is totally extinguished in Epirus, but Turkish troops are marching to Thessaly, where Hadjipetros refuses to submit.

The British, under Admiral Plauride, have taken possession of Tuerne without opposition; it will be fortified as a Station for English troops.

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The frigates Cumberland and Saranac were at the Piræus.

FRANCE. A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor during his promised visit to the bath of Pyren has been discovered. In the departments of the Seine and Garonne 150 arrests were made. The Prefect has been dismissed, and is succeeded by M. Ledetour, the friend of Lafayette.

The Minister publishes the report of the Minister of Interior on the state of the nation, it is very favorable.

Reports of crops from the south are favorable.

French agents having arrived at Naples to buy corn, the Neapolitan Government immediately forbade the export of breadstuffs. The king has retired to Gaeta, which he is fortifying.

BALTIMORE July 5.

TERrible RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—An awful accident occurred about half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Susquehanna road, about nine miles from this city, near the Relay House. The excursion train from the American celebration at Rider's Grove, while returning, came in collision with the regular passenger train from Baltimore for York Philadelphia.

There were about 200 persons on the excursion train, which was coming in at full speed when the collision occurred.

The excursion train comprised fourteen cars, and the crash that followed the collision was dreadful. It is believed that one hundred persons were killed beside one hundred injured, forty of whom are badly, and many others fatally.

Nearly all the persons killed and wounded belong to Baltimore.

They were mostly of the poorer class of society, and the scene presenting itself on their arrival was heart rending in the extreme—fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends weeping and waiting for those whom death snatched away.

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HORRID AFFAIR IN TENNESSEE.—A letter from Danbridge, Tenn., to the Knoxville Register, dated June 21st, says:

On last Wednesday night, whilst Elijah Moore, his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Lott, were at home, a servant stole quietly into the room in which they were sleeping, and murdered Moore with an axe.

The murderer then violated the person of Miss Lott, the sister of Mrs. Moore. The murderer was apprehended and tied to a tree, in sight of his murdered master's house, a large pile of pitch pine was built around him, and then set on fire and burned to ashes, in the presence of 1200 or 1400 persons who did not leave the spot until he was completely reduced to ashes.

COUNT NESSELRODE HESSED.—A private letter from a Russian lady of high rank at St. Petersburg, states that Count Nesselrode had been recently insulted by the people of that capital, on passing through the street in his carriage; he was hissed, hooted and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend.

He was accused by the people of being the cause of the war—not having taken sufficient care to provide against its casualties, and of having shown indifference and negligence; but whatever be the cause, the symptoms of popular indignation were not to be mistaken.

At Brighton the cattle train brought down several cars loaded with fat hogs—The animals suffered so much from the extreme heat that seventy-five of the number died almost immediately after they touched the ground. The loss to their owners is estimated at \$2000.

Col. Gates, in view of the severe censure cast upon his official conduct in relation to the appalling disaster to the steamship San Francisco, has asked for a court martial in the case, believing that a full investigation will result in his acquittal.

A writer from middle Illinois says that the prospect for a heavy crop of grain never was finer in that region than the present season.

Johnson says that the greatest magicians of the age are the paper makers. They transform the beggar's rags into sheets for editors to lie on.

An over issue of stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars has come to light in the affairs of the New York and New Haven Railroad.

Activity continues in fortifying Swedish ports.

GREECE. Advice from Missolonghi, June 11, says the insurrection is totally extinguished in Epirus, but Turkish troops are marching to Thessaly, where Hadjipetros refuses to submit.

The British, under Admiral Plauride, have taken possession of Tuerne without opposition; it will be fortified as a Station for English troops.

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